THE OLD WORLD.

Catholic Observances and Churchly Power in France.

The Persecutions of the Priesthood in Germany.

TURKISH MOHAMMEDANISM REVIVED.

Property Privileges Extended to Americans.

THE CARLISTS' STRONGHOLD.

Cannon-Casting at the Birthplace of Loyola.

Church Bells Melted for the Mechanism of War.

FRANCE.

Annual Pilgrimage in Honor of "Our Lady of La Salette"-Power and Revenues of the Catholic Church-A Diplomatic Difficulty Between France and

PARIS. Sept. 24, 1874. The annual pilgrimage in honor of Our Lady of La Salette took place on Sunday last, the 20th. 1 have before me a programme of the services. which were to be celebrated at Leudeville, about ball an hour's distance from Paris by rail, on the Orienns line, where there is a church especially dedicated to this cultus. The circuiar is careful to state that this pilgrimage is in union with the national pilgrimages, and to be undertaken with the same intentions. What these intentions are may be partly divined from an announcement that the anthems at high mass and vespers would be sung by the children of Alsace-Lorraine-that is, the the direction of the Sisters of St. Charles, founded for the benefit of the sons and daughters of parents whose home was in the conquered provinces, and who decided to remain French after the nunexation of their country to Germany. The best men in the Church of France evidently cherish the hope that they may succeed in identilying the cause of patriotism with the cause of religion, to the greater strength of both. Certainly that movement would command the warmest sympathies of all religious and public spirited men which sought to develop a type of character which should be neither that of statesman nor churchman exclusively, but unite, let us It is, however, to be feared that for a long time to come a Frenchman will have to choose between Church and country, for the interests of the two are apt to be so narrowly interpreted by either party as often to make them appear irreconcil-

DIVIDED LINES ON BELIGION. be divided into three classes, as far as the religious question is concerned. There are those who are bigoted Catholics, and there are those who entertain an equally isnatical aversion to all creeds. The third class, which is by far the largest, includes both the merely negative Epicurean infidel, the careless Gaillo of St. Paul, and the comfortable burgher or timid politician who regards the Church as an institution eminently sale conservative of property, good for the ignorant masses, and necessary for women and chil-Such was Tocqueville, who lived an eminently useful and respectable life, quite untinged by the sentiment of faith, but who, nevertheless. duly confessed to a priest on his death bed and received the sacrament, not from any unworthy cause he considered it the right and proper thing to do. There are, indeed, a very different class of Frenchmen to any of the former, men whom one would designate as the sait of the earth, if, unnappliy, it were not too clear that they in no way leaven the political body. The most illustrious names among them are perhaps those of Berryer and Montalemspirits, who, though they humbly accepted the teaching of St. Bernard and of Pascal, yet never forgot that they were also the country men of Conde, or Montesquieu and of Turgot. But minds of this stamp are not often found in France where thinkers boast of being logical when they truth that all things in heaven and earth are not to be resolved into neat syllogisms. It is positively irritating to hear a Freuchman whom you fancied at first to have some little depth of intuition tell begins faith ends," and think that he has in five words disposed of the belief of Bacon, Leibnitz and

cannot be tested by its wealth, as a giance at the history of Ireland will show, where the powers of the Protestant clergy and the Catholic priesthood have been for three centuries in inverse ratio to their respective means. But as the Church of Prance was spoiled of all its property at the Revolution, all that she now possesses is distinctly the result of a tolerably surong devotion to ecclesiasti-cal interests on the part of a certain portion of the population. It was estimated in 1870 that the anded property of the Church amounted to 40,000 hectares (say 160,000 acres), worth, at least, \$40,000,000, and was increasing at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year. A cource that was simply a church of women and children, or of the peasantry could hardly accumulate funds at this rate. In the same year, 1870, the State aid to education was under \$5,200,000, while the sum paid for "public worship (of which only a fraction goes to Protestants and Jews) was more than double, being nearly \$10,800,000, to which must be added \$7,200,000 paid by departments and communes. These grants of money by the Prench Legislature and by local councils must, even under a Bonaparte, have represented a considerable amount of public sympathy with the Church.
THE HIGHER EDUCATION

of the youth of France is almost exclusively in the hands of clergy or their nominees. The salaries of lay teachers are so low that it would be absurd to expect men of common ability to follow what should be the honored career of public instructors. The highest pay of a male teacher in the public schools 13 \$140 a year, less than the average wages of a second rate town workman; that of a female cacher \$100, with a retiring pension of \$16 erment can expect a woman to live on s than two cents a day passes comprehena. The sum one would think might possible use to the recipient. The city of Paris grants higher pay, viz., from \$400 to \$600 to male chers and from \$360 to \$500 to female; but even this wealthy corporation allows no more than \$10.60 as a retiring pension. In Paris alone do lay schools receive about an equal amount with ciert-cal ones. These facts are given in a report by the delegates of the Paris lay teachers to the Vienna exhibition, which has been recently published. The fatal defect in French education, and indeed in the French way of looking at the most awini sage where the writers treat of two things "which the spirit of modern times tends to separate more law, and religion, the arbitrary interpretation of

A POLITICAL CALM.

moment, but Paristan journalists find plenty to say. One of them has just presented his readers with a novel piece of information regarding the late Charles Dickens, whom it asserts to have written for a periodical called "Le Copperficid" and to have received \$10,000 for an article of two columns' length. Probably a rival editor will correct "his distinguished col-laborator" and say that after careful research he has discovered that Copperfield was the name of an author who wrote a book called "Pickwick," for which Dickens gave the sum mentioned.

QUARANTINE VS. RELIGION.

The Governor General of Algeria has forbidden Mohammedan pilgrimages from that country for the present year on account of the plague having appeared in the neighborhood of Mecca and of the danger of its extension to Egypt and Europe. Church and State cannot keep apart in the nineteenth any more than in the seventeenth century. One or other must be master.

DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTY BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

As the mail is leaving Paris I hear that the Marquis Vega di Armijo, the Spanish Ambassador, has made a peremptory demand on the Duke Decames for the immediate dismissal of the Prefect of the Basses Pyrenées. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs has resisted that demand, and parted with the Marquis on very cool terms.

GERMANY.

Occupations of Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Franz Joseph-Catholic Persecutions-Appreciation of American

FRANKPORT, Sept. 24, 1874.

Everybody that I can think of just now seems happy. The Old Catholics are happy and believe that their cause is progressing, especially after all the religious spread-eagleism at Freiburg. Today Professor Dollinger is happy down at Bonn, on the Rhine, where he has collected together a number of weil meaning religious people, who be-lieve they can bring about a unity of the Christian laries of the first five or six centuries, and who yet refuse to treat with ultramontanes and the eo-called "sects." They are engaged in a task which Kladderadatsch solemnly believes will be accomplished about the time when perpetual motion shall be discovered, or some genius shall succeed in squaring the circle. Well, as I said, Dr. Döllinger is happy, and the Old Catholic leaders are still happier, because the old gentleman has been switched off their track and is now engaged on an Utopian task which will occupy his at-tention as long as ne lives, and prevent nighton receding from the so-called "reformers," who, by the way, neither increase nor multiply, as the Bible commands. Kaiser Wilnelm is happy, too, and is reviewing the troops engaged at the manœuvres near Hanover. He was at Frieburg, near Nauheim, in the Taunus, a lew days ago, and reviewed 20,000 troops, in a drenching shower. In the castie court, mounted on his favorite charger, he sat, severely military, for three hours, while his staff and he, too, became drenched to the skin. The Austrians are in great glee just now because the Payer-Weyprecht North Polar Expedition has returned, after having been given up for lost. The Czechs are happy at having enticed Francis Joseph to visit the ancient seat of Bohemian royalty and are again dreaming of a king. Bismarck is happy at Varzin, and the last thing we have heard about him is his participating in the festival of "harvest home" on his estate. The German peasants and the vine growers are happy, the former in having secured good harvests, the latter in the beautiful autumn sunshine that is giving the last delicious flavor to the grapes on the Rhine, the Main and the Sadia.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS. Perhaps from this amount of happiness you may imagine that Germany is indeed a country to be envied. But then there are a great many people and classes who are very unhappy. For instance the notel keepers, who wonder whether all their American visitors have gone to Iceland or have stayed at home to read the Beecher-Titton scandal, which is, by the way, largely reported here in as piquant a light as possible. The social democrats are likewise unhappy, for they have much to suffer from the hands of a stern paternal government. Not less unhappy and discontented are the German Catholics, who begin to wonder when the day of justice will come, when the days of their persecutions will cease. In the first ten days of September there was an almost incredible number of petty persecutions of the ultramontanes re ported by the German press, and I am sure it will interest some of your readers to have a list of them. Not that the catalogue is complete, but shows you what is going on every week or so in

Germany:—

1. Rector Esch, of Bayenthal, near Cologne, sentenced to one month's imprisonment for intringetenced to one month's imprisonment for iniringement of the May laws.

2. Printer Lutzeler, of Mühlhelm, on the Rhine, fined \$15 for omitting to send to the police for inspection a copy of a flying sneet directed against the Old Catholic Bisnop Reinkens.

3. Chaplain Thielen, of Schweich, fined \$100 or

hree months' imprisonment for breaking three months: imprisonment for oreasing the may becomes a state of the siver growther fiventy-five cents) for not announcing to the police the arrival of the Bishop of Elehstsfat in his house.

5. Two persons of Bernkastel imprisoned and

5. Two persons of Bernkastel imprisoned and need—one of them three weeks' imprisonment and a fine of \$20, and the other one week's imprisonment and \$10—for infringement of the laws regulating public assemblies.
6. Vicar Schmidt, of St. Catharines; pastor Kaes, of Kess; the priests Doormanns, of Weeze, and Plagge, of Ginderich, expelied their respective places of abode.
7. Counscated—The property of the vicarage of St. Agatham at Kornge, the vacant rector's office.

T. Confiscated—The property of the vicarage of St. Agatham at Roruge, the vacant rector's office at Kindernaus, the living of liter, the rector's office in Endenbach, and the vicarage of Herkentath. In the last instance the keys of the vicarage were taken possession of by force.

S. Closed by the police—The Catholic Chrizens' Union and the Mayence Catholic Union in Breyell, the Catholic Reading Society and the Mayence Catholic Union in Suchtein, and the Mayence Catholic Union in Suchtein, and the Mayence Catholic unions in Dinslaken, Walsum and Eppinghofen.

Union and the Mayence Catholic Union in Breyell, the Catholic Reading Society and the Mayence Catholic Union in Suchtein, and the Mayence Catholic Union in Suchtein, and the Mayence Catholic Union in St. Tonis at the Mayence Catholic Union, in St. Tonis at the Mayence Catholic Priest's house at Keveiser, at the houses of members of the Catholic Citizens' Union in Breyell, at the house of the Treasurer of the Mayence Catholic Union in Kempen, and at the houses of members of the Catholic Citizens' Union in Respell, at the house of the Treasurer of the Catholic Citizens' Union in Kempen.

10. Confiscated were the following works, published by Romen, of Voerst:—"The Catholics in the German Reclusing," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace, by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace, by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace, by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace, "The Society Religious Peace," by Bishop Ketteler; "The True Basis of Religious Peace, "The Society Religious Peace, "The Religious Peace, "The Society Religious Peace, "The Religious Peace, "The Society Religious Peace, "The Society Religious Peace, "The Religious Peace, "The Society Religious Peace, "The Soci

July, 1874, in which the police authorities are urged to the necessity of a "stricter oversight and pursuit (perfolgung) of the excesses by the ultramoutane press." To complete the catalogue of measures instituted against the Catholics, we must mention, finally, the re-ent instructions to the police relating to the churchly processions and pilgrimages. The instructions are quite lengthy and are to the effect that only the customary religious processions and pilgrimages are to be permitted, with the consent of the police authorities. It is left to the police to decide as to the dangerous character of any pligrimages. A danger, would result, for instance, if the pilgrimages are to the dangerous character of any pligrimages. A danger, would result, for instance, if the pilgrimages is a long one and the pigrims have to remain out all night. Such a procession can be pronibited. The police have strict orders to afford every protection to persons who may be abused for not uncovering the head during the passing by of a procession. These measures will only serve to increase the zeal of the bildrims and so Rome will be all the happier when she receives the reports of successes.

INSTRANCE COMPANIES AND PHYSICIANS.

German the insurance companies have recently been placed in great embarrassment by the re-usal of physicians to reveal the earlier state of health enjoyed by the insurance companies have revelations of private affairs," and they justly consider themselves to be committing a dishonorable action in confiding to business agents the sanitary condition of the position of the patients. But since for solid life insurance companies it is actually necessary to be furnished with the opinion of the family physician as to the early life and sanitary condition of the petitioner, the former resolved to come to some understanding in the matter, and in June last a Congress of representatives from twenty German life insurance companies and delegates from the Union of German Physicians took place at Eisenach, when some importan

tast resolutions were adopted. The cheel of these will, I think, be of interest to you, and are as lollows:—

"Certificates relating to the past health of the petitioner can be furnished by the family physician only (1) when the former declares in writing that he authorizes any physician who may have treated him at any time to give full and unreserved information respecting his state of health; (2) when the insurance companies give to the physician the solemn assurance that they have received this authorization from the petitioner; (3) this certificate must be sent to and received by the director of the society only; it may not be communicated to the agent nor to the petitioner, nor to the insurance company must bear the cost of such a certificate, and may not charge the petitioner any extra amount for the same."

So the petitioners are happy to find that doctors are bound to keep secret the confidential weaknesses of early youth; and the doctors are happy to be able to receive good fees in a legitimate matter. The life insurance companies' dilemma has been happily overcome.

A GERMAN OPINION ON AMERICAN SCIENCE

so the petitioners are happy to find that doctors are sare bound to keep secret the confidential weaknesses of early youth; and the doctors are happy to be able to receive good fees in a legitimate matter. The life insurance companies' dilemma has been bappily overcome.

A GERMAN OPINION ON AMERICAN SCIENCE is the title of an interesting article, by Gends Weins, in a recent number of the Waage, from which I translate the following very flattering extract:—"in the masterly statement which Professor Virchow recently gave of the present status of the doctrine of infectious diseases he spoke of the progress of medical science in the United States. Since we Germans are accustomed to speak highly only of the practical talent of the Americans, out to shrug our shoulders in a very contemptuous manner about their scientific acquirements, it will not be uninteresting to near the judgment of a certainly not over-indulgent critic. Virchow says:—Truly it is fearini to think of the school of suffering which the armies had to pass through before the truth was finally acknowledged. In the Crimean war the French army, and it is estimated that of the 95,615 lives lost only 10,240 fell before the foe. About as many died of wounds in the hospital, and the rest (more than 75,000 men) were victims to epidemic diseases. It is calculated that in the American war of secession 97,000 men fell in battle and 184,000 died of diseases and epidemics. What an excess of parn and sorrow, what an ocean of blood and tears, are contained in these figures! And what a mass of false regulations, and prejudices, and misunderstandings too! It is not necessary to recount here the long lists of sins and mistakes. These are known too well, and serve as a terrible warning to others. But it must here be acknowledged that it was not the necessity sione that revealed the evil and brought the help. That the French in the Crimea learned from their experiences little or nothing and the Americans in their civil war so much; that from this time dates a new era in

THREET

Against Fires-Privilege of Possessing Real Estate Extended to United States Citizens-Discovery of a Sultan's Tomb.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18, 1874 There is very little of public interest to record this week. The great bugbear of the Porte, its financial complications, having been satisfactorily settled, the minds of the powers that be have at applied to endeavors to improve the moral and religious condition of the Mahometan population. With this view an imperial proclamation has been servance of their religious duties. In his paternal solicitude for the spiritual welfare of his people His Majesty has also ordained that their attendance at mosque, according to the rules of Koran, should be made compulsory, he leaves them no chance of eluding his orders, as he gives them notice ough his Minister of Police that all offenders against the present regulation will be liable to arrest and imprisonment. The good old Prophet was rather exacting in this matter of praying. No less than five times a day must his followers quit their daily avocations, and, at any loss to themselves, betake themselves to the genuficetions and recital of long prayers which constitute the Mahometan worship. The women, regarded as inferior and souliess animals, are exempted from the burdensome duties laid on the men. At a time when the precepts of the Koran are gradually losing their hold over the Turks the revival of religious bigotry is somewhat absurd, and not good it is intended.

PRAYING DOWN INCENDIARIES. continuance of the fire epidemic has also been made the subject of pious consideration at the Palace. Alarmed at the extraordinary numof fires of late, and considering it superfluous to inquire into their cause or to guard against their recurrence by taking precautionary measures inspired by human prudence, the heip of Heaven inspired by buman prudence, the heip of Heaven is invoked, and the Sheik Ul Islam (High Priest) calls apon all the faithful to join him in public prayer for the safety of Constantinopie and its juture immunity from confiagration. There is a prevailing idea that the late fires have not been the result of accident, but the expression of the disconient of the people against the Suitan and his government. The increased taxation and the general mal-administration tell terribly on the poor classes, especially the agricultural population. The local governors, instead of acting as a protective power, sem instead to make it their object to increase the difficulties of their position and drive them to despair by the arbitrary and vexatious manner in which the taxes are levied. It is on record that in bygone times, during the reigns of unpopular Suitans, firing the dwellings of their neighbors was a favorite mode of giving vent to popular discontent.

was a favorite mode of giving vent to popular discontent.

PRIVILEGES TO AMBRICAN CITIZENS.

United States citizens are now entitled to hold real property in their own names in Turkey. Most of the other foreign States had long since signed a convention with Turkey which conterred a similar privilege on their subjects; but the United States government had deemed it unadvisable to follow their example until quite lately, when, probably acting under the advice of our able and judicious Minister at the Porte, the Hon. G. Boker, the United States government authorized Mr. Boker to affix his signature to the convention. The Porte grants six months' delay, dating from July 12, 1874, to all American citizens who may at present hold property in the name of Ottoman subjects, during which term they will be permitted to effect the transfer and registration of such property in their own names by baying only one-third of the customary dues. After the expiration of this term the full amount of transfer dues will be charged.

From the provinces there is nothing good or cheering; it is the same oid story of immine, brigandage and official blunders and misrule.

A SULTAN'S TOMB UNGARTHED.

andage and official blunders and nisrule,
A SULTAN'S TOMB UNEARTHED.
A curious archimological disastree. A curious aconserogical discovery has been made close to the town of Aleppo. Some workmen, while employed in sinking a well, came upon a vault, which was found to contain a sarcophagus with numan remains. On the lid was carved an inscription in ancient letters. A devista, famous for his learning, was brought to the spot-He succeeded in deciphering the unknown charac-

ters, which proved to be the epitaph of the once powerfus and sanguinary Sultan Ghawree, who had oeen lying for centuries undisturbed in his lonely and long forgotten resting place.

SPAIN.

The Home of the Carlists Portrayed-Birthplace of Loyola—Church Bells Melted for Making Cannon. AZPEITIA, Sept. 22, 1874.

Probably few persons will associate the name of the place at the head of this letter with that of any great man known in history. It is, nevertheless, the birthplace of a man who has, perhaps, wielded indirectly more influence upon the affairs of Europe than any statesman of ancient or modera times. Richelleu or Bismarck not excepted. It is the birthplace of Ignatius, of Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus. founder of the Society of Jesus. Here he was born and lived; in the old manor

house of the family of Loyola he first saw the light; in this delightful little valley of the Urola, surrounded by mountains which look down on the sea, he passed the early days of his youth, and here was conceived, for the first time, the grand dream of founding a rich, intelli-gent and powerful society for controlling the bydra of heresy and Protestantism which, under the guidance of Luther and Calvin, had just then developed several heads-a society which is so powerful that even Bismarck pretends to believe it to be at the bottom of the religious agitation now convuising Europe. This is the little mountain village that sent him forth to the world. Here his memory is kept fresh and green as ever, and here his name is revered and held in veneration above that of every other saint in the calendar. Everything, of course, speaks of him. In the Church of Nostra Señora de la Saiedad may be seen his statue in silver; in the Church of St. Sebastian is piously kept the baptismal font in which he was baptized; on the grand place is celebrated every year, after harvest, a grand festa in his honor, at which the people from all the Basque provinces flock in crowds to pay their tribute to the memory of the saint, see the freworks, take part in the dancing, applaud the buil races, and show their dexterity and ity in the buil fights. A mile from the town is the sanctuary of Loyola, called the wonder of Guipuz coa-a beautiful church enclosing the part of the old manor house in which the saint was born, and built in 1683 by Anne of Austria, under the supervision of the Italian architect Fontana.

BUT THAT WHICH SPRAKS MORE FORCIBLY than perhaps anything else of Loyola—that which, if he could again revisit the scenes of his earthly pilgrimage, be would, perhaps, regard with greater satisfaction than the feasts in his honorthe veneration in which his memory is held by the people-the statue in silver, or even the beautiful church itself, is something very new and very modern, something which has only been in existence here a very short time, which would at first sight seem to have little connection with religion or religious ideas, and that is the Carlist cannon foundry and cartridge manufactory, now in full blast here, larger than that at Vera. It is a remarkable and significant fact, which has probably something in it more than a mere coincidence, that the same little mountain village that 200 years ago sent of diplomacy should now be casting cannon to plead for a cause that may be considered almost identical. Whatever the coincidence or its sig-nificance, the fact is that the little place has become the great arsenal of the Carlists and their principal reliance for the supply of cartridges, shells, and even cannon for their army. The town itself is a place of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated in the rich and productive little valley of the Urola, surrounded on all sides by mountains whose tops look down on the sea, some ten miles distant. It is a pretty, dreamy, quiet little place in ordinary times, with its quaint, old-fashioned houses, projecting roofs and the golden atmosphere which seems to hang over it, where nothing is heard more startling than the sound of church bells, the ring of the blacksmith's hammer, or the flash of the heavy.

blacksmith's hammer, or the flash of the heavy, slow-moving mill wheel. Now, however, the streets are noisy with the fron clatter of horves' hoots over the stone pavements, the rumble of cannon that are leaving this afterhood for Estella, and the earlispierced by the horrible noise of the clarion in the hands of practising amateurs and the exasperating rattle of the tembourine.

The cannon foundry was formerly a manufactory of arms, and the machinery has been easily adapted to the purpose which it now serves. The officer in command did not evince the slightest hesitation in showing me over the place and explaining everything of interest, and I found it considering the time it has been in operation, in a very fair state of activity. Altogether sixteen cannon have been cast here, of which the greater number were heavy guns used in the slege of bilbao. They have latterly been making some field pieces, however, and they are now working on two brass rified six-pounders, mizzie-loading, and two twelve-pounders of the same description, which, it is expected, will have a range o between two and three miles. They were already rilling one of these cannon, and the piece, up to that point at least, was a success. Two had been bored out and were awaiting the rifling process; another had just come from the furnace and which, it is expected, with maye a range on between two and tares miles. They were aiready rifing one of these cannon, and the piece, up to that point at least, was a success. Two had been bored out and were awaiting the rifing process: another had just come from the lurnace and was undergoing the paring operation. This last, judging by its appearance and the amount of metal which had aiready been cut away, would not prove successful, as the metal was still for its process on which it was impossible to form an opinion, as it was still covered with loam and ashes. A new furnace for casting was nearly completed, and I saw two or three heavy pieces that had been damaged in the slegg of Bilbao which were to sereast. The officer told me they were immediately going to commence casting some heavy pieces for filed pieces, as they hoped to be able to obtain a large supply from America be ore next year's campaign. Not having any technical knowledge of the subject it would be impossible for me to pronounce upon the merits of the cannon made here. Probaoly they are ful. of iauits and imperiections, and are undoubtedly far interior in every respect to artillery of English. German or French mannacture. They will, nevertheless, serve very well the Durposes of the Carlists, not only materially, but morally. As well as inflicting a good deal of harm on the republicans they will serve to encourage the Carlists, who have not yet been obliged to lace artillery, even badly handled. It has been reported by the Madrid papers that all the guns made by the Carlists had burst at the first discharge. This is an exaggeration. Only two of the very first that were cast have burst, and the next hat lee will decide their merits. Hut the Carlists provinces has a onjme by from two to twenty bells, and as the name of the churches themselves is Legion the amount of bell metal and it makes provinces has a conjme by from two to twenty bells, and as the name of the churches themselves is Legion the amount of bell metal and it makes thus a very super

weeks around Silbao.

Limbers and caissons have already been made for the English cannon landed at Berneo and these pieces sent to the front, and there are still some fitteen or twenty complete extra carriages to replace losses.

The artillery of the Carlists may now be esti-The artillery of the Carlists may now be estimated as follows:

Ten twelve-pound Armstrong, or Woolwich, steel guns, calibre seven centimetres.

Two twelve-pound Whitworth steel guns, calibre of seven centimetres.

Seven four-pound Whitworth steel guns, calibre seven centimetres.

Six nine-pound Vavaseur-Krupp steel guns, calibre seven centimetres.

Two twenty-pound Vavaseur-Krupp steel guns, calibre seven centimetres.

Fifteen eight-pound brass rifled Spanish guns, and about ten mortars.

Not a very formidable artillery, truly, but a very good beginning, when it is remembered that twenty months ago the war was commenced by General Ollo with twenty-seven men and successfully carried on up to the present moment without artillery at all.

fully carried on up to the present moment without artillery at all.

THE CARTRIDGE MANUFACTORT.

The machinery here has likewise been adapted to the manufacture of Remington cartridges, and the greatest activity was apparent in this department. The officer who conducted me around assured me that they were now making at the rate of 15,000 cartridges a day, and that they hoped to soon bring the number up to 20,000, 1 am inclined to think there was a little excusable exaggeration here, however.

believe the machinery 7 saw sumcientity complete to turn out the number
mentioned. Besides, I counted the cartridges
passing threugh one machine per minute. It was
the slowest operation of the whole thirty required
for the completion of the whole thirty required
this machine at the rate of ten to the minute, which
would make about 7,000 to a working day of
twelve hours. It is true the machinery might be
worked night and day, and the production thus
doubled, but the number of working in they had employed about the place—126—would
not be sufficient for this. It is true enough workmen might be employed to run the machinery
night as well as day, and probably they
will do this as soon as it is fairly in
working order. Besides the cartridge lactory
here they have two others. From all I can learn
these turn out about 15,000 between them, so that
the whole number of caytridges manufactured in
the provinces would be tomewhere near 22,000 per
day. As it will require about 50,000 per day to
supply the army in the way is which the war is
carried on at present the other 28,000 must necessarily come from other countries and probably in
great part from France. At any rate they have
made a very good beginning, and considering the
means at their disposal, the short time that has
elapsed since the Carlist standard was raised by
General Ollo at the head of twenty-seven men,
their progress has been wonderful. The conflict
has completely changed from the guerilla nature
which first characterized it and is evalently
assuming the proportions of a great war. Although Don Carlos has only about 40,000 solders,
properly speaking, he has fally 75,000 under arms,
while his adversaries have double the number, and
are reapidly organizing the new levies preparatory to renewing the attack. A series

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

4 Duke's Castle and an Old Cathedral-Arundel and Chichester-BOGNOR, Sept. 23, 1874.

Within a ten mile radius of this pleasant little seaside village, where I am endeavoring, tem-London life, are two old memorials of ancient English greatness, which I should recommend any travelling American friends to visit. Indeed, they could not do better during the summer season than establish themselves here, where the air is of the freshest and purest, the provisions of the best and the sea magnificent in its wide expanse. Within easy access are Brighton for those who love gayeties, Portsmouth for those who love shipping, the Isle or Wight for those who delight in quiet marine scenery, Petworth, a purely English rural spot, and Goodwood, with its lovely park and race course. The house is shut up just now, and Lord Henry Lennox, the Princess of Saxe Weimar, Lady Bingham and others of the Duke of Richmond's sisters and brothers are staying at Bognor. It is, however, to none of these places that I desire to invite special attention. Looking out of my window over a wide expanse—the cricket field on which the Bognor eleven display their activity twice a week, the stubble fields from which the golden harvest has been cleared, and which are now occasionally resonant with the sportsman's gun, the purple hills and the broad-shouldered Downs-I see, almost on the horizon, the new white spire of Chichester Cathedral, which, four or five years ago, was substituted for one which fell in, and placed upon a tower which was erected 750 years ago.

Chichester, the capital of the county of Sussex.

is, itself, an oid and very interesting place. It was the Regnum of Ancient Britain and Cogidubnus,

King of the Regni and Legate in Britain, and the Emperor Claudius lies buried beneath the present city. Excavators are constantly coming upon mosaic pavements, coins and urns in all directions. Roman tiles are frequently found, and a remarkable inscription recording the dedication of a temple of the College of Smiths to Neptune and Minerva, the two great patrons of handicratts men, which was found some century since at Chichester, is still preserved at Goodwood. In the days of charies L the city stood a ten days' siege from the Parliamentary troops, by whom it was subsequently taken. It has many reminiscences of olden times; crumbing city huge market cross at the meeting of the four principal streets, which was completed about the year 1500, and a guildhall, which was formerly the chapel of the Grayftiars, is of early painted Gothic architecture, and is supposed to have been founded about the year 1233. But the most interesting building of all is, of course, the Cathedral, which is the broadest in England except York, and which has the special pecultarity of having five aisles-a peculiarity which it shares with the Dom of Cologne, the Duomo of Milan and the Cataedral of Seville, but which is found in no other English cathedral. It was founded by more to Bishop Sefrid, who lived in the commence ment of the thirteenth century. Sefrid's portion was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is marked by a certain triplicity—the side shaits are triple throughout the bearing shasts, and the vaultings are clustered in threes, and branch out with three triple vanting rios above. In the Arundei chantry of the north aisse is the altartomb of Richard Fitz Adian, jourceenth Earl of Arundei, who was beheaded in 137, and his countiess. The Earls of Arundei we the present Dukes of Norlok, and this tomb was removed from the Church of the Graystriars, where it was originally erected. The tomb of Bishop Seroorne, a great benefactor to the Cathedrai, is in the south aisle, and is regularly restored by the Society of Now College, Oxford, of which the Bishop was a member. One of the most interesting monuments, to Americans, who are usually so well read in poetry, with be that of William Coltins, who was born and died at Chichester. It is by the great souphtor Flaxman, and is in perfect taste. The figure of the poet is conding over the Assonne's lies at the last of the conding over the Assonne's lies at the base of Ralph and Seirid, the Bishop the Whom the Cathedrai owes so much. Undermeath its floor is the buke of Rachmond's vault, where the principal members of the landily are buried. The bell tower, or campanile, is the only English instance of a detached belly adjoining a cathedral, it was built to ease the central tower of the weight of the besis airer the erection of the spire, and contrasts admirably with the light and gracetial architecture of the isater. The original spire isd in during the violent gale which did great damage over the souther counties of English on the 21st February, 1861. It had been for a long time reckoned mecure; creaks had appeared in the piers and in the arcnes above them, and although these were shored by during the tremen, and should the Dean be in residence, as is usually the case, you will not merely see an old cathedral, but a fine specimen of an old ecclesiastic. Dean Hook, who wend ir. Hand should the Dean be in residence, as is usually the case, you will not merely see an old cathedral

masses of ivy with which a great portion of it to overgrown. The public are not admitted to the interior, and, indeed, they would find nothing to repay their curiosity; but the castle keep, which is full of interest, can be inspected on Mondays and Fridays by means of thekets, which are procurable in the town. The ascent of the keep, which was, undoubtedly, a Saxon oulding, erected before the Norman conquest, is made through the clock tower and by a long flight of steps. The square tower at the entrance, with portculits groeves and machicoules, will remind readers of Scott's wonderful description in "Ivanhoe." The keep itself is surrounded by a deep fosse; many of the walls are ten leet thick. The fireplaces within the walls mark the position of the ancient chambers which were lighted from the inner side. In the confre of the keep a shaft descends to the subterranean apartment, which the guide in attendance declares to have been the storeroom of the garrison. The ramparts are gained by a winding staircase, and from the top of them a good notion may be obtained of the strength and position of the Casile. The elevation on which it stands is one of the extreme spurs of the South Downs hanging over the river Arun, and the tide anciently flowed mearly up to its walls. A sharp fall in the fulliside fortified at northeast and southeast; a strong wall protected the south, and the other side was the deep fosse, with a double line of wall. These defences were due to the importance of the site, when it guarded one of the great Sussex high roads to and from Normandy, and when the line of the coast was exposed to constant rawage from French ships and pirates.

All over the keep is a close neiting, placed there for the preservation of a colony of owls, which inhabit the miches and fireplaces. American visitors will have sympathy with these birds, the progenitors of which were imported from Normandy, and when the line of the coast was exposed to constant rawage from French ships and pirates.

All over the keep is a close neit

THE POLICE BOARD.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Dis-becker moved that the complaint against Officer Fox, of the Fourteenth precinct, charged with being off post, should be dismissed. Mr. Voorhis said that in this case he would allow the matter to pass in view of some of the circumstances con-nected with it, but he thought the Board should make it understood that officers were not bound to obey superiors in command when orders were given obey superiors in command when orders were given to break the rules of the department. A resolution was passed instructing the Superintendent to issue a general order explaining that situation terms force. Sergeant Buckley and the roundsman were each fined ten days' pay, and Sergeant Dowdican was dismissed from the department. A resolution, originating with President Matsell, was introduced to discontinue the use of the police boat Seneca because of her uselessness to the department, and purchase two steam launches with the money obtained through the sale. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies to report.

ferred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies to report.

The Chief Cierk reported the case of Officer Ferrell, of the Twenty-second precinct, whom captain Killiea had deprived of his shield, alleging as a reason the man was insane. Mr. Hawley assured the Board, as also did Superintendent Walling, the man was perfectly sound in mind and it for duty. A complaint has been entered against the Captain.

Commissioner Disbecker moved for a stable in the Thirty-third precinct. The matter was referred to a committee, though Mr. Voorhis said he could not see the use of one, as the department had no horses in that locality.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.

Ante-Mortem Statement of the Injured On Wednesday John Bergman, or No. 985 Second

avenue, and Henry Gallus Wirth, living at No. 252 East Fifty-second street, had some trouble near the residence of the latter, after which Wirth en-tered a saloon and sat down at a table. Bergman followed and, as charged, coming up behind Wirth, seized him by the neck, knocked his head against seized him by the neck, knocked his head against the table three times in rapid succession, beside striking him repeatedly on the back of the head with his fist, thus reducing his victim to unconsciousness. The latter has twice experienced great pain in his head and nausea of the stomach. The attending physicians seem to think the life of their patient may be in danger, and accordingly notified Coroner Kessier to take his ante mortem statement, which was done. Wirth says he gave no cause for the assault, but states that he was formerly in Bergman's employ, but antered the service of another, taking some of his assailant's patrons with him. This probably is the secret of the matter.

A verdict was rendered against Bergman, and being arrested, the Coroner required him to give bail to await the death or recovery of Wirth.

CORONERS' CASES.

On Monday night last Frank Williams, twentyone years of age, employed as steward on board the steam propeller Christian, lying at the foot of Franklin street, North River, was accidentally the boat. The body was recovered yesterday, and Coroner Eicknoff was notified. The deceased re-sided at Roadout, Uister county.

coroner Eickhoff was yesterday called to No. 354 West Twenty-sixth street to hold an inquest on the body of Owen O'Connor, sixty-eight years of age, born in Ireland, who died from the effects of injuries received by an accidental iail on the night of the 3d inst. He sustained a fracture of the cervical vortebre, which caused immediate and general palaiysis.

Henry Fordham, a shoemaker, sixty-two years of age, who lived at No. 352 Grand street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. A lew days ago deceased was run over by a stage in Broadway, thus sustaining internal and other injuries, which resulted in bis death. Coroner Croker was notified and will hold an inquest.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Coroner Croker yesterday took charge of the case of Patrick Gilligan, the man who was crushed to death in his own nonse, adjoining the building No. 516 West Twenty-fifth street, which was burned on Thursday afternoon. The remains, which were badly mutilated, were removed to the Morgue, badly mutilated, were removed to the Morgue, where they were received by the Coroner's Jury. An inquest will be held at a future day. The deceased was thirty-five years of age and was born in Ireland. It is said that the deceased, who was a mechanic, had lett his house after the fire broke out but returned again, against the remonstrances of the police, in the hope of saving some of his tools, and while there the walls lett and crushed him, as stated above.

NOT A QUACK. NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

My name appears in your paper of this day in a list of persons not authorized to practice as physiclans and surgeons. Your reporter evidently has confused my case with that of others before the Censors of the Eclectic Medical Society. 1 have been a resident and practising doctor in this city been a resident and practising doctor in this city
six years; had studied the profession thoroughly
in Germany, and had been regularly graduated and
iscused to practice there five years before my
coming to this country. I had lost my diploma,
and thefefore applied to the Censors for an examination and license in order to comply with the
law. I append hereto a certificate from the Chairman of the Board. CHARLES DE MOOR,
No. 302 Sixth street.

This is to certify that Charles De Moor, of No. 302 Sixth street.

This is to certify that Charles De Moor, of No. 308 Sixth street, appeared before the Board of Cennors of the Ecioctic Medical Society voluntarily, stating that he had studied medicine and surgery in Germany, but, having lost his credentials, wished to be examined as to his qualifications, and, on motion, the privilege was granted him to appear for examination within ninety days from date.

Chairman of Board of Censors.

AMUSING PREAK OF A DISCARDED LOVER

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] The little village of climax, Michigan, has had a sensation. A charming little druggist became enamored of a rich widow's daughter, and pressed his attentions ardently and persistently upon her. which she as earnestly repelled, and finally he was driven from the house. But he even then was not willing to give her up. He made nightly visits to willing to give her up. He made nightly visits to the yard and peered through the windows where his fair dulcines was supposed to be innocently reposing in the arms of Morpheus or some other fellow. This trick was soon found out, and he was expelled from the yard in a manner that made him revolve like a fly wheel. But not willing to give up without at least a relic of rememorance of the fair one, he visited the clothes line the night after wash day and purloined a chemise and pair of drawers belonging to her, which he stuffed and hung up in his bedroom, making a finit emgial representation of his adored by adding a stuffed head and feet. It was found by officers who were scarching for the lost wearing apparet, who, after showing the imitation mummy to a few irienus near oy, heartlessiy disembowelled it and carried home the stolen garments. Though ridiculously strange, the above described occurrence is substantially true.